BILL !

GOSSIP ABOUT THE BOXERS. WHAT MULDOON SAYS OF SULLIVAN'S CONDITION AND WORK.

The Affection of Puglists for Their Par-

ents-Assurances that there will be Ful Play in the Great Match Next Month. The arrival of Jake Kilrain and Charley Mitchell was expected to create considerable excitement in pugilistic circles, but the former was met at Quarantine on Friday night with the sad intelligence of the death of his aged mother, and, of course, he did not teel much inclined to talk about fighting after hearing this news. He is in Baltimore to-day attending her funeral, her body having been embalmed that it might be preserved until he could arrive. One who knows Kilrain from boyhood says that he was always kind devoted to his mother, and that was never so happy as when to make her smile or laugh. Tom Hyer, in the plenitude of his great power as champion of America, used to take his old mother on his lan and sing and talk to her as though she were a little child. Jack McAuliffe is one of the most affectionate of sons, and even John L. Sullivan drops his gruffness and his barshness in the presence of his aged mother. One of the first things he did after he began his career of prosperity was to buy a home for his parents, and of the bulk of his fortune that home or Parnell street in the Boston Highlands is about all that is left.

Bullivan was in the city on Friday looking good deal lighter than he was a couple of weeks ago, though there is a pallor in his face that is not wholly reassuring to his friends. Billy Muldoon is not overpleased with some of the statements that have been published about his charge. Said he: "I was asked to take

billy Muldoon is not overpleased with some of the statements that have been published about his charge. Said he: "I was asked to take charge of Sullivan by Charley Johnston and other of his friends and tell them after twenty days or so if I thought it was possible to get him into condition. I did so, and when he went to my place at Belfasthe was so sore and stiff that he could hardly take his clothes off. Nevertheless, he went to work without a murmur, and I have never seen a man work harder or more faithfully than he has done. Before two days had passed I was convinced that he would come out all right. I am not training him for money, and I have a reputation to sustain which I cannot afford to risk. If Sullivan is not well and if by the day of battle he shall not go into a ring with my consent; but I do not apprehend the slightest difficulty on that score. So far he has behaved himself to my perfect satisfaction. I do not keep a road house, and the stories that Sullivan heat to be watched night and day are not true, no matter who they emanate from." Sullivan had do not work that sullivan was very badly winded at the close of the third and final bout, in which Muidoon gaye him rather a bursting fall.

Though Jake Kilrain is tongue tied for the time being by his affliction, Charriey Mitchell is pot, and he may be depended on to talk freely. He would do well, however, to welgh his words carefully. He has a way of making enemies by his injudicous utterances. Many wonder if he will make a bid for popularity by challenging Peter Jackson to a glove contest of ten or twenty rounds. If he is wise he will, Jackson still lingers in California, and many think that he pears Mitchell will issue an invitation of the kind. If he does, the darky cannot very well refuse it, for Jackson is quoted as having said the object of his intended visit to England was to make a match with Mitchell, and there is a good deal more money in this country for a match of the kind than there is in England. Jackson need not lear that he will only

of \$15,000 or \$20,000. What a nice lot of plums for a pair of sluggers to divide:

When the match between John L. Sullivan and Jake Klirain was made there was a lot of undertoned talk to the effect that no matter how capable he might be of winning, klirain would not be allowed to win the fight, and it was said that the big fellow would have a gang at the ring side who would see him through at any cost. There was only one thing that made me give any attention to this talk, and that was the unusual magnitude of the stakes. Ten thousand deliars is so much money to be lost on a boxing match that I feared that measures might be taken to "insure" it. But I investigated the matter prefty thoroughly, and I came to the conclusion that there was very little in it. Three-fourths of the entire amount of the stakes is the property of two men who are the might be taken to "insure" it. But I investigated the matter proty thoroughly, and I came to the conclusion that there was very little in it. Three-fourths of the entire amount of the contraction of the

It turns out that Jack Dempsey did not back It turns out that Jack Dempsey did not back down from Joe Hilingsworth in California. It was another case of one story being good until the other one was told. These men are sure to come together sconer or later, and when they do Ellingsworth may have the best of the fight; but if he does, and if he and his friends bet all that is possible on such a result, they will have enough money to keep them comfortably for the rest of their lives. It is understood that one of the Dwyer brothers is willing to bet \$20,000 on Dempsey against any man he will face.

Though Jack McAuliffe and Dilly Myer are will face.

Though Jack McAuliffe and Billy Myer are both in this city at present, and have been talking fight for several weeks, no match as yet has been made between them. McAuliffe has smered hyer more certain money than any light weight puglist ever won in stakes in a single match for a ten-round no habbs blanking but Myer will not accept. The Strenter lad evidently feels that the only chance he has with McAuliffe is in a long contest in which his great powers of endmance would enable him to outlast the other. He brought his engagement at the Peoples Theatre to a close last night, Juring the week he has sparred with Jack Hopmer, and latter the first couple of nights there was as much rivalry between them as the rules of a well-regulated theatre would permit. One night Hopper succeeded in flooring Myer by a firsh loft-used bit. Billy more than evened this up, however, by twice knocking Jack ever into the orchestra on succeeding nights. If he should accept Billy Madden's proposition and how McAuliffe for gate receipts on the Fourth of July, the chances are that who or lose, he will make more money by so doing than he has suggested in his whole fistic career, and twice as much as he would gain by fichting Jack in Canifornia, even should ne win there.

For the Benefit of Poor Rebrews,

A movement has been started by Hebrews of this city to erect a building on the east side on the plan of the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in Twenty-third street. Competent instructors will be employed to educate tent instructors will be employed to calculate the poor Jews of the cast side and to give them a liberal idea of the cauntry to which they have came. The advantages of a reasing room and gennasium will be obered them in addition to the free use of handsomely appointed rooms for secial meetings. Some of the nearthlest Jews in the city are interested in the project and they intend to hold a meeting shortly for the purpose of formulating plans to get the necessary capital.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES IN BRONZE. A Statue to be Set Up in the Grounds of St. John's College, Fordham,

The clay model of the bronze statue of Archbishop Hughes, which is to be placed in the grounds of St. John's College, Fordham. has been finished by William Rudolph O'Donovan, the sculptor. In the clay the statue stands eight feet. The Archbishop is shown clad in his house dress, and he stands as if addressing an



STATUE OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. assemblage. The right arm is extended, as if in gesture of explanation, with the open hand palm upward, while the left hand holds open. with the thumb between the leaves, a small book. On the head is worn the skull cap, or

book. On the head is worn the skull cap, or zucchetta. The sculptor has made excellent use of the long, light, silken cloak of the Archbishop. It falls almost to the ground. The folds are artistically handled, and the texture is admirably indicated. The wavy appearance of the cloak gives the impression that it feels the influence of the breeze.

The statue will stand on a rectangular pedestal of granite, eight feet in length. The plinth will be one foot deen making the total height of statue and pedestal seventeen feet. Over the inscription on the front of the pedestal will be the ecclesiastical armorial bearings of the Archbishop, and over the inscription on the back the insignia of the Jesuit order. On the right and left sides will be a cross.

The statue will cost \$15,000. It is being erected by St, John's College Alumni Association, the President of which is the Rev. E. T. Sintiery, pastor of the Church of St, Catharine of Genoa in Carmansville, Archbishop Corrigan will unveil the statue on Oct. 2

NO MORE CIGARETTES FOR CHILDREN

And They Can't "Rush the Growler" or

Pawn Anything if They are Under 16, On Friday last Superintendent Murray sent to all the police Captains general order 310, calling attention to an amendment to Section 290 of the Penal Code, passed at the last session of the Legislature, which prevents the selling or giving away of spirituous liquors or eigars, eigarettes, or tobacco to any minor under 16, or even apparently under that age. or the receiving of goods from such minor in

pawn. The law makes an offender guilty of a misdemeanor. There is apparently no loophole by which the small boy can escape this law and get his customary cigarette. The law is ironclad, and is aimed not alone at the dealers, but at all who may be disposed to help the small boy do what it is the aim of the law that he shall not do. Any one who pays for or furnishes tobacco to be used by any child under 16 is equally

guilty with the dealer who directly violates the statute.

The new measure was a matter of news to all the dealers with whom a NUN reporter talked yesterday. Some of them were pleased with it, however. W. H. Sanders of 377 Sixth avenue was one of these. "The boys are a nuisance to tobacco dealers," he said, "and I have always made it a rule not to sell to them."

was one of these. "The boys are a nuisance to tobacco dealers," he said, "and I have always made it a rule not to sell to them."
Franke & Co. of 1.127 Broadway said the law wouldn't affect them, because they dealt in brands of cigarettes that were too expensive for boys. They, too, considered trade with customers of tender years a nuisance.

It is the small dealers and the weatherbeaten venders at the stands on the street corners who will suffer the most. These are accustomed to break packages of cigarettes and sell them at the rate of two for a cent for the cheaper grades. In this way they do a large if not a very profitable business. Their customers are principally among those whom the law aims to protect. The young smokers of cigarettes are found in the greatest numbers in tenement house districts. It is here, too, that small children are oftenest enlisted to "rush the growler."
But parents, employers, or others who have

the approaches to the bridge, under the provisions of the act of 1838, is one reason why the Commission must continue, and another is that some parts of the structure are experimental and incomplete, so that, while it may be used, the Commissioners cannot accept it from the contractors.

He adds that since the receipt of the Mayor's communication the services of William X. Jackson, an engineer, have been dispensed with, and that William R. Hutton is no longer carried on the pay rolls as chief engineer, but is continued in employment, to be paid for whatever services he may be called upon to perform. The retention of Superintendent Fenton, two night and two day watchmen, and an office stall of a secretary at \$400 a month, a clerk at \$55 a month, and a book-keeper at \$50 a month is recarded as still necessary. The superintendent gets \$150 a month, the day watchmen \$2 a day, and the night men \$1.75.

The Mayor responded that he was pleased to hear that the Commission had been able to make a reduction in its excesses, but that he still intis to see the necessity of a secretary at \$400 a month.

DOCTORS COULD HAVE HIS BODY. The Suicide of James Lamont After a Quar-

rel With His Wife. James Lamont, a clerk of 265 President street, Brooklyn, rented a furnished room from Mrs. Campbell at 544 Atlantic avenue last Sunday and made his home there. He had left his wife and family in the President street house, it is said, after a bitter quarrel. On Tuesday night Mrs. Campbell saw him enter his room apparently under the influence of liquor, but she did not speak to him. He was found dead on his bed yesterday morning Two empty phinds which had contained lauda-num were on a tuble beside the bed, and also this note, which was not signed:

My Dean Number Your father is fired and gone to rect. Gold Almighty becaviour My poor, near Jimmy, take care of him. I foreive an and hope to be forgive or at. My family lives at No. 24 Fredlent stretched over can have my body for discerding I do not want any famerat. Give my love to U.F. Anderson. Lamont was 50 years old. The letter was addressed to his adult daughter. He was a frotestant, and the fact that his wife was a Catholic, it is said, ied to frequent misunderstandings. Jimmy was his 10-year-old bor, the youngest of the children.

Delinquent Firemen Pined, Fireman George J. Boles of Truck 10 was fined eight days' pay and trainferred yesterday for neglecting bis duty white on bouse watch and engaging to a fight with James J. Enright of the same company. Enright was fixed one day's pay. Philip Sternan and Mathew Murphy Truck is were fined two and one day's pay, respectively, for lottering about on sade the house. William V. Bennett, Engine I. who failed to answer an alarm of fire, was fixed one day's pay.

A GREAT SUNDAY SCHOOL JUBILEE,

Three Hundred American Pilgrims Going to a World Convention in London. A pilgrimage across the Atlantic that is unlike any other of the recent big migrations to the Old World is the trip to be made this month to London by nearly 300 American clergymen and laymen interested in American Sunday schools. They are men and women who are identified with the management of Sunday schools all over America, and they are going abroad to attend the first world Convention of dunday school workers ever held. They will sail on June 19.

The purpose of the Convention is primarily to commemorate fittingly the work of Robert Raikes of Gloucester, England, who just 115 years years ago established a small Sunday school in that city, and to illustrate the spien-did progress made in Christendom in the advancement and development of his idea of special religious instruction of the young.

vancement and development of his idea of special religious instruction of the young. Delegates from every State in the Union and from every city in Great Britain are to unite in recalling the work he begun in a little cottage in Gloucester, and will show how his work, which, as he announced at the outset, was chiefly designed to teach poor children how to read, and which he carried on by paying each Sunday school teacher a shilling a week, with an allowance of a certain extra sum for coal at each house used as a school, has grown to the comprehensive system of religious instruction of to-day in America and England.

The pilgrims are under the leadership of B. F. Jacobs of Chicago, who is known as the "Major-General of the Sunday School Army of the World," and who is the author of the famous "international system" of Sunday school lessons which are now in use all over the world, Other distinguished delegates are Bishop John H, Vincent of Buffalo, the Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York, S. H. Biske of Toronto, the Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge of Richmond, the Rev. Dr. John A. Brondus of Louisville, the Rev. Dr. John A. Brondus of Louisville, the Rev. Dr. John A. Brondus of Louisville, the Rev. Dr. John Potts of Toronto, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Duning of Boston, Prof. F. L. D. Hindsof Lebanon, Tenn., the Rev. Dr. Berges of Dayton.

The pilgrims are to sail on the Bothnia, under the supervision of Chairman W. N. Hartshorn of Cook & Son of this city. Special services are to be held on the steamer daily during the voyage, and on arrival in Loudon the pilgrims are to be held on the steamer daily during the voyage, and on arrival in Loudon the pilgrims are to be not this city. Special services are to be held on the steamer daily during the voyage, and on arrival in Loudon the pilgrims are to be not the steamer daily during the voyage, and on arrival in Loudon the pilgrims are to be not the steamer daily during the voyage, and on arrival in Loudon the pilgrims are to be contenting of the progress of Sunday school, work, and to a discu

VACUES HIDE OUT THE GALE.

They Tried the Oil Bag at Larchmont to

ooth the Water of the Anchorage, Bir. white-crested, earth-colored waves olled into Larchmont's rock-bound harbor yesterday, driven by a howling gale from the southeast, that made things wet and ugly for the yacht skippers in the offing, and presented a lively picture for those vachtsmen to look at who had come to see the spring race of the club. But there was no race, and nobody wanted a race in such weather. It had been blowing a gale during the night, and the yachts could not get to the rendezvous. The 40-footer Nymph was on the ways at City Island, and her antagonist, the Banshee, lying the club house, with two chors down and plunging bows under the heavy seas; the cutter Clara was there, but her class rival, the sloop Anaconda, was at Bay Ridge, so that not even a match race could be arranged. At 10% Mossrs, Greacen, Sarony, and Munroe postponed the race till next Saturday, and all hands settled back to watch the barometer and other glasses, and the grand picture in the harbor of a dozen yachts riding out the gale. There was H. M. Flagler's stately black schooner Columbia and the steam yacht Narwhal bowing graceinly to the sens, the sloops Daphne, Madcap, Bansbee, and Vandal, the schooners Triton and Agnes, and the cutters Clara and Banah plunging their bowsprits clean out of sight into the rollers, and threatening to carry away something every moment. Down went the barometer at noon a full tenth; squalis tore up the Sound, torrents of rain driven against the club house windows forced their way into the library, and the ceiling began leaking badly. At last the sea got so heavy that it broke the small club float adrift, and Mr. Clarkson's shoon Madcap dragged so close to the Narwhal that to save her from collision the steamer Fred B. Dalkell towed her and J. N. Winslow's schooner Agnes to Whitestone for safety. It took nearly an hour to get them away clear of the harbor.

Finally, as the seas became more furious, two men volunteered to row out to the Clara with a patent rubber oil bag to hang over her stern and calm the seas, for she lay to windward of all the rest. It was a hard struggle for the boatmen, for the Clara was a good half mile the barometer and other glasses, and the grand stern and caim the seas, for she lay to windward of all the rest. It was a hard striggle for the boatmen, for the Clara was a good half mile out at the mouth of the harbor, and their perilous trip was watched with interest by those on the club plazzas. They reached the cutter after an half an hour's hard pulling, and then the oil bag was hung on the main boom with its sprinkler almost touching the water. It was successful, for soon a calm, smooth surface was seen spreading out like a fan in the cutter's wake, where angry wayes had been breaking, and the boats astern began to ride more easily. At dark the gale was still blowing hard, and it was feared that some of the sloops might part their cables during the night.

MRS. GRIEHL KILLS HERSELF. And Her Husband Dies in Jall, a Defaulter

of Delirium Tremens, Henry Griehl died of delirium tremens in the Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. A few weeks ago he and his wife. Hermione, were living happily with their tenvear-old son Otto at 17 Legenst street Williamsburgh. Griebi was treasurer of Frederick Wilhelm Lodge, Order of Germania. A short time ago he disappeared. An examination showed he was \$400 short, and on his reap-pearance he was arrested. He had been on a protracted spree, and when arraigned before Justice Patterson on Wednesday he was verging on delirium. He declared that a firration in which his wife had engaged at a picule was the immediate cause of his downfall. It was evident that he was in no condition to stand an examination, and he was committed to juil until yesterday, when he was to have been arraigned in court.

On Thurday his wife, humiliated by his arrest and the accusation made against her, committed suicide by taking arcents. Her have hand was not told of it because he was raying in delirium at the time. At 9:30 o'clock yesterday moraing he died, calling in his rayings upon the wife to save him from imaginary foes. until yesterday, when he was to have been ar-

DR. MARY A. D. JONIS SUED.

Mrs. Gleason Accuses Her of Malpraetice and Wants \$50,000 Damages,

Mrs. Mary Gleason of 1,021 De Kalb avenue has brought a suit against Dr. Mary A. Dixon Jones, Dr. Charles N. Dixon Jones, and Paul C. Grening for \$50,000 damages. She asserts she was the victim of malpractice in the Women's Hospital on Sumner avenue and was "grossly deceived imposed on and injured" while in the institution. Mr. Grening, who is a real es-tate dealer in Brooklyn, was Treasurer of the

tate dealer in Procklyn, was Treasurer of the hispital.

Dr. Mary A. D. Jones and her son, Dr. C. N. D. Jones, who were accessed on Thursday accused of manishinghrer in connection with their conduct of the hospital, passed the night the Raymond street lait. Posterday they were released on ball furnished by Mrs. Maria C. Robbins, the widow of Eli Robbins, the Fulica C. Robbins, the widow of Eli Robbins, the Fulica Market fish and poultry man. Mrs. Robbins had to justify in the sum of \$10,000.

Stolen Coats Recovered,

Thieves broke through the roof of Abraham Resenthal's clothing house at 95 Delancey street on the night of May 27 and stole 23 sack coats, 19 frock coats, and 8 overcoats. Detective Sergeant Jacob arrested Michael Stein, 23 years old, sleeping on the floor in a garret at 90 Monroe street. The room did not contain a 30 Monroe street. The room did not contain a single article of furniture, but the detective found there 32 of the stolen coats. Jacob says that he also discovered that before the burglary the thieves were in the room of a man named kaufman on the top floor of 91 Delancey street. They ascended to the roof from 91 and went over the house tops to 95, where they forced the skylight. In carrying away the bundles of clothing they were heard returning over the roof of 93. A woman on the top floor gave an slarm, and the burglars, fearing they would be caught, dropped a bundle of 10 coats on the roof. Foof.
Stein when arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday told Justice Gorman that he was not one of the gang. The two men who were guilty, he said, left the city yesterday. Stein was committed in \$1,500 bail.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE. INSTRUCTIONS TO THE MEN WHO WILL

MR. BARTHMAN RESIGNS.

EXAMINE ITS CONDITION. Mr. Wanamaker Suggests Many Questions Which He Wishes Answered—The Com-

mission is Expected to Hunt for Abuses. Washington, June 1.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker to-day issued these instructions to the commission which was yesterday appointed to examine and report upon the condition and needs of the New York city Post Office:

"WASHINGTON, June 1. "GENTLEMEN: The magnitude of the business of the Post Office in New York and its constant and rapid increase have been subjects of much consideration and concern by the Post Office Department for several years.

"During the eight years of service of the late Henry C. Pearson as Postmaster in that office, and up to the time of the expiration of his second term, on the 2d of April, 1889, when a vacancy occurred, and the Hon, Cornellus Van Cott was appointed as Postmaster. the matter was much discussed, and several examinations of the office and the demands of its service were made by agents appointed by department. Mr. Pearson constantly urged large increase in the appropriations for the office, and for the employment of largely increased force, and his urgent recommenda tions to this end as made to the department

are herewith submitted for your consideration. "The press of New York has constantly supported these demands for increased appropri atlons and enlarged service, and the department has been subjected to much criticism because of its unwillingness or inability to meet such demands.

"The present Postmaster, the Hon. Cornelius Van Cott, having presented to the de-partment his opinion that this enlarged service was long demanded as imperatively needed, I have felt that I should appoint to the work of ascertaining the truth a Commission made up of gentlemen who have had practical experience in all branches of the postal service, and will have, therefore, the practical knowledge to deal with the subject in all its phases. Accordingly I hereby designate you as such Commission to visit New York city and to make a very thorough inspection of the affairs of the Post Office there.

"The scope of your examination will cover both the main office and all the stations, and the business in all the departments and divisions. I may outline the more important points to which your inquiries should be directed, as follows:
"1. The space available for the transaction

of business. Is it sufficient? Is it well adapted to the needs of the service? Is it allotted so as to best subserve the public interest, as well as the convenience of the employees? "2. The cierical force. Is it adequate for the

proper performance of the business? If not. is its insufficiency due to the lack of efficiency of any part of the existing force, or is the present force capable, but wanting in numbers! In the latter event, what additional assistance

ent force capable, but wanting in numbers? In the latter event, what additional assistance is required?

"3. The letter carriers. Is any increase necessary? If so, is the need of an increase occasioned by lack of ability in any part of the piesent force or in the management thereof; or is an increase in numerical strength absolutely required? And if so, how much?

"4. The salaries build. Are they more or less than commensurate with the labor performed? Instances of either kind should be specified.

"5. The new classification authorized by act of Congress approved March 2, 1889. In your judgment, may the provisions of this law be applied to the New York Post Office with benefit to the service, or wouldthelapplication thereof be detrimental? What would be the effect on the expenditure for salaries if it were put into operation at New York?

"6. As to the methods of despatching business. How may they be improved. If at all, so as to decrease expense without impairing the officiency of the service?

"7. The foreign mail service at New York. May it be improved or simplified? May the plan of distribution and despatch be so changed that time shall not be lost, while expenses shall be decreased?

"8. Are there defects of management in any

that time shall not be lost, while expense shall be decreased?

"8. Are there defects of management in any branch of the office? If so, are they due to bad methods or to the personnel, or both?

"9. Are the several branches of the office in full accord with each other? If not, in what does the disagreement consist? And how may it best be remedied?

"10. Is any part of the office, as at present organized, unnecessary? Can any part of the

"10. Is any part of the office, as at present organized, unnecessary? Can any part of the machinery of routine be simplified or entirely dispensed with?

"11. Does the service rendered the public seem to be satisfactory? If not, in what respects is it the occasion of complaint, and what is the remedy?

"12. Are additional stations necessary? If so, where should they be located, and what provisions should be used for them? is the remedy?

"12. Are additional stations necessary? If so, where should they be located, and what provision should be made for them?

"13. Are the carriers' service, the city dolivery, and the mailing branches so organized and conducted that the greatest celerity is obtained in the receipt and dospatch of mails?

"14. Is good discipline maintained in all branches? If not, where is the fault?

"15. Are there any sinecures in the office under the present organization? Is there injustice anywhere in the payment of high salaries to unworthy or incilicion temployees, and low salaries to more capable cierks?

"16. Is the safety of the mails assured, particularly of the registered mails? Is the security of the latter jeopardized by lack of clerical force?

"17. Is the money order business well conducted and the public accommodated in this branch? Are applicants delayed either at the money order or registry windows, and if so, is it due to insufficient or incapable force or faulty organization?

"18. Is the force encouraged to good work."

faulty organization? "18. Is the force en

it due to insufficient or incapable force or faulty organization?

"18. Is the force encouraged to good work by reward of the best upon opportunity for promotion, or is it discouraged by exactions and impositions for triffing or unimportant errors? In brief, are the best results obtained by the management through just treatment of subordinates?

"These are specific inquiries to which I think it would be well to give your attention. Your long experience and the knowledge gained thereby of Post Office affairs will doubless suggest to you other fields of investigation. I desire to express to you my appreciation of the importance of the tink assigned to you, and I trust that your labors will bring substantial results. You will be pleased to report in writing directly to me upon the conclusion of your inquiry. Herewith you will, find numerous papers for your use and information. "Very respectfully, John Wanamakirs."

BABT SEA LIONS STAFFING.

Big, Good-natured, Sleepy, Bepraved Canine Wet Nurse Wanted.

There are two sea lions in a barn in Hoboken which are sadly in need of a wet nurse. They are the property of Charles Reiche, and arrived in this city a few days ago. They had been captured on the Pacific coast. A coasting schooner was fitted up and seven lions were laysuced, three grown males, three grown females, and a baby lion, which kept close to its mother. It died a few days later, A violent storm then banged the schooner about and put a stop to the work. The six lions were put in dry crates and sent by rail to this city. One of the females gave birth to a baby during the journey, and another one became a mother shortly after her arrival here.

The severe shaking up the lions got on board the schooner and the to them exciting journey by rail resuited in the females not giving their young sufficient nourishment. The babies whine and mean, and it is said this makes the mothers scank them with their diopers. The little ones are drooping under the double wee of hunger and frequent whippings, and it is new apparent that without a wet nurse they must die.

The lietches are trying to find a big slut unstorm then banged the schooner about and The lieiches are trying to find a big slut un-

Real Pigs in Clover,

The kielches are trying to find a big slut un-natural enough to forsake her own family and adopt the little sea hons. The only attributes required in her are great size, a somnoient dis-position, and a deprayed character. Sints have been known successfully to suckle cubs and wild kittens. The baby lions can live with-out much food for a week or ten days, but they will be crowding this period in a few days, and the sooner a wet nurse is found to adopt them the better. The Texas Fien Destroying Georgia Poultry Sunday Beer in the Mountains. READING, Pa., June 1.—During the present fight against prohibition in this State law and order societies have been organized in each county by the liquor men themselves. The bject is to enforce the closing of the saloons object is to enforce the closing of the satoons on Sunday. Since this has been done there is a great deal of lager beer drunk on the hills every Sunday. Clubs of ten or twenty are formed, beer is bought by the barrel on Saturday and carted into the mountains, where it is anchored in some spring or stream until Sunday, when the gang arrives with baskets of lunch, and the day is rictously passed in drinking and ball playing. Those who take the beer into the hills and guard it all night are relieved from paying any assessments.

Fracas on Board a School Ship. The firemen of New Brunswick have offered a prize of \$55 to every man who in twenty minutes, can drive four live pigs into a pen that will be placed in the centre of their picnic grounds next week.

He Accuses Mayor Chapta of Unfairly Fore-ing Him To Do Se, William Barthman sent to Mayor Chapin esterday his resignation as a member of the Board of Education. He was accused of an attempt to have F. S. Schenck put \$1,500 extra on his price for some lots in Kosciusko street which the Board wanted for school purposes. The charges were investigated by a committee of the Board, and Mr. Barthman's resignation was suggested in the committee's report. The Board has not as yet acted upon the report. Mayor Chapin said the other day that Barthman ought to resign, and the friends of the latter say this was unfair, inasmuch as it

would influence fifteen members of the Board

who are looking for reappointment by the

Mayor on July 1. This is Mr. Barthman's let-

ter of resignation, which was handed to the

Mayor's accretary late yesterday afternoon:

ter of resignation, which was handed to the Mayor's secretary late yesterday afternoon:

"To the Mayer of the City of Brockiyn:
"I hereby resign my membership in the Board of Education of the city of Brocklyn, to take effect immediately. I desire to leave it on record that I am advised and believe that your official conduct toward me leaves no other rational course open to me. I shall leave it to discreet and fair men to judge whether your action in reference to me did not transcend official justness. A committee of the Board of Education has made to that body a report concorning me. Action upon it was deferred for two weeks. I had ample reason to believe that the report would not be concurred in by the Board. But forthwith, the matter being thus in abeyance and under just consideration, you publicly rejudged my case by announcing through the newspapers that if I did not resign you would suspend me. In view of these facts I am not unminaful of your influence and of my own weakness in my present unhappy situation. I am entirely innocent, and with your hasty, and, as I believe, unustifiable action out of the case, I would have been adjudged so by the tribunal before which I voluntarily placed myself. After nearly as many years of tried and tested integrity and honor among my fellow men as you number years of life, the least I could have expected of you was fairness, if you had the right (which I dispute) to interpose at the time you did. I stood under the absuril accusation of having unreservedly approached an utter stranger, one I had never seen before, a real estate agent, with a corrupt suggestion.

If my past life and my present word do not savo me from such an accusation, then have I lived an honorable life and reared and educated my family in vain. I assure you. Mr. Mayor, that I have no misgiving as to the judgment that will be passed on me by my follow citisons, especially those who know me, and with what jealous pride I have treasured up my hame. As to my accuser, " I shall at once bring him into a court

"BROOKLYN, June 1." Mr. Barthman has sued Mr. Schenck, the real estate agent who first brought out the charges against him, for \$50,000 damages.

TAMMANY MOVES IN A LITTLE MORE. A New Assistant Corporation Counsel and a New Deputy Register.

Corporation Counsel Clark made no more emovals vesterday, nor did any more resignations come in to him. There are some to follow, however, and this week is likely to see several changes of considerable importance in the staff. Mr. Clark yesterday filled the vacancy caused by the resignation of Assistant Corporation Counsel William L. Turner by the appointment of Sidney J. Cowen, who at once took the oath of office and went to work. Mr. Cowen is the son of Judge Patrick Henry Cowen, and a grandson of Esek Cowen, who was a Vice-Chancellor and a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was born in Saratoga county, is about 40 years old, and graduated from Union College in 1867. Mr. Cowen is a member

Union College in 1867. Mr. Cowen is a member of the Tammany General Committee of the Third district.

Rezister Stevin yesterday appointed James A. Hanley Deputy Register in place of James J. Martin. who has moved up to Polico Headquarters. The salary is \$5,000 a year, and the term expires with 1889. Mr. Hanley is a Fourteenth district lieutenant and relative of Leader John Relly. He was Deputy Register under Heilly, and has since been a searcher in the office. Register Sievin now has two little places to dispose of. He can appoint a successor to Searcher Hanley and one to Thomas F. Duncan, the new Chief Excise Inspector, who was a cierk in the Bureau of Old Records in the Register's office.

The Excise Commissioners yesterday appointed two inspectors, John Hernan of the Twenty-second district and Thomas Fixpatick of the Fourth district. President Meaking denied sesterday that there was anythma in the story of a deal with the Liquer Pealers' Association on such appointments. This seems to be true of yesterday's but the story was that only one liquer man from each district is to be appointed, and the list is not yet complete.

district is to be appointed, and the list is not yet complete.

Commissioner Gilroy of the Department of Fublic Works removed yesterday Anthony C. Dozeville, the assistant cashier in the Bureau of Water Register, and appointed J. J. Moore in his place. Both men are in polities in the Fifth district, but Moore happens to be on the right side. He is a member of Justice Mitchell's committee. Dozeville's salary was \$1.800, and the new appointed is to get \$1.500. He was formerly an inspector in the Bureau of Lamps and Gas at \$1,000.

AN ELLVATED INCIDENT.

He May Bave Been Foolish, but Be'd Have

In a Sixth avenue elevated train at Fortyecond street, Monday, a tall, well-dressed, and prosperous-looking man, apparently 50 years old, entered a car and took a seat in one of the cross sections. He pulled a newspaper from his poeket and began to read. In turning the paper he glanced over it at a woman who sat opposite. With visible agitation he laid down the paper and fairly stared at the lady. His face grew red and his eyes bulged out of his head. Then, with a suddenness that was startling, he leaned over, took the young startling, he leaned over took the young woman's face between his hamis, and planted two resounding kisses on her lies.

She jumped to her feet in consternation and gave a little scream, whereupen the gentleman said: "Bon't you know me, Mary?"

When it was her turn to stare at him she evidently knew him, for she quickly threw her arms about his neck and becau crying. They paid no attention to the interest taken in them by the other massengers, but conversed in an animated manner until the train reached Fourteenth street, and then aliabted. In answer to inquiries later the man said:

"I'm not poing to give you my name, but will tell you the rest. When I was a boy of 15 I lived in Dayton, O. I ran away from home with a circus. That was thirty-three years ago, Now I live in Butte, Mont, and am rich. This is my sister, Mary, whom I have not seen in that time and have heard from only cace. She says she wouldn't have known me, but I knew her. She is a boarding house keeper in Harlem, but, by thander, she's going to Montana with me, I may have acted a little feelish, tur'l think I would have done the same in church—in church, sir, when the preacher was praying."

George Simpson, a professional pedestrian, ran from the Continental Hotel, Newark, to the American House in Bloomfield and back. a distance of nine miles, over a rough and hilly road in 595 minutes, on Decoration Day. He road, in 59% minutes, on Decoration Day. Ho was so sparingly clad that most of the people whom he passed thought he was nated. The women turned their taces away, and the men and boys pursued him and hosted at him Moreover, the Newark police, having received information that John Neil, an inmate of the insane asylum at Morris Plains, had escaped, supposed that the runner was the lunatic, and hunted him hotly as he sped on his way. He outstripped them all, however, and reached bloomiteid to be chased back by the police there. The fugitive from the asylum is still at large.

ALBANY, Ga., June 1 .- A queer little inect, the Texas flea, having killed out the quail in this section, has turned its attention to the poultry. They are particularly fatal to ducks. fastening themselves only upon their heads, and eating their way into their brain. They and eating their way into their brain. They attack no other part of their body, and are very difficult to get off, as they burrow at once beneath the skin. They are similar in appearance to the common fleas, but are only about half the size, and do not hop. It is supposed the destructive little pest was brought here upon the burros and bronchos brought in such numbers from the Love Star State. They are proof against insect powders and insect drope, carbolic cintment being the only thing that will destroy them. From being one of the best poultry markets in the State, Albany is becoming one of the poorest,

NEWFORT, June 1.—In a fracas on board the United States ship New Hampshire Capt Higginson commanding. there was a narrow escape from murder Schoolmaster Trees and Captain's Writer Edwards dis-puted about some eighthing. Edwards used foul istinuage toward Trees and cetting aid out he sensed a revolver, and but for the interference of two officers would have allied Trees. He was arrested, but released by order of the commanding officer.

Scaly Skin Diseases

Think of shedding a quart of scales each day, of a skin cracked, bleding, burning and tching, almost beyond human endurance, hair lifeless or gone, supring hardly to be appreciated. Is not this a difficult skin and scalp disease to cure? And yet thousands

Cured by Cuticura

My disease (paoriasis) first broke out on my left | had taken four bettles was almost cured; and when theek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering | I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely baid-headed; is then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sere. It covered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders being the worst. The white scales fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dellars I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTI-CURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTI-CURA RESOLVENT I could see a change; and after I

Terrible Skin Diseases

Two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP have cured me of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My was incurable I saw your advertisement, and arms were covered with scabs from my elbews to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a names to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best docwithout effect. My case was hereditary, and I began to think incurable, but it began to heat from the first application of CUTICURA. ARCHER RUSSELL, Desbler, Ohio.

Cuticura Remedies

It is one thing to claim to cure these great skin diseases, but quite another thing to do it. No remedies ever compounded in the history of medicine bave

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing, itching, burning, and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and re-stores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot or blemish CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood

PHIPLES, black-heads, chapped, rough, red, and oily

IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY. Notes for the Host of Workers Here and Elsewhere.

A considerable number of American labor organizations have elected delegates to the International Labor Congress in Paris, which is to be orened on the 14th of next month. The Knights of Labor will be represented at the congress. The American Federation of Labor will not send delegates, but has recommended the various unions to elect representatives.

The Swiss Federal Council has invited the Governments of all manufacturing nations to send delegates to a conference in Geneva next Sestember upon international labor legislation. The questions to be brought up are the adoption of an international code of factory laws, the prohibition of Sunday labor, the limitation of the hours of labor, the regulation of the labor of wemen and children, especially in unhealthy or dangerous occupations, and the method of attaining these and other objects that may be brought under governmental supervision. This subject has been brought to the notice of the State Department in Washington by the President of the American Federation of Labor, who is looking for the ampointment of American delegates to the Geneva conference. Several of the Governments of continental Europe will send delegates to it. Even the Tory Government of Encland, under the stimulus of the Liberals, is likely to do so. The Swiss Federal Council has invited the

The Central Labor Federation and the United The Control Labor reduction and the Chiler German Trades are still at loggerheads with cash other in regard to their respective func-tions and duties. Thus the Central Labor Union cannot cooperate with either of the pre-ceding bodies, and of course the Knights of Labor stand all alone by themselves.

Miss Van Etten, President of the Working Women's Society of New York, is about to establish a branch of that society in Brooklyn.

Some of the large fashionable retail business houses in this city are to give all their clerks a full Saturday half holiday through the sum-mer season. But the great mass of retail shops will carry on their usual Saturday night business all through the hot weather.

The unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor are taking action upon the project of establishing a general strike fund for the service of that body. There seems to be no doubt that the project will be adopted.

The General Secretary of the Bakers' National Union, August Delabar, who was accussed of drinking pool beer, has written an emphatic denial of the truth of the accusation. Warnings against the use of the condemned beverage have been issued by many unions. Many of the oyster house proprietors in this

city have made an agreement with their wait-ers for the abolition of Sunday work from June to Sentember. Soveral of the large establish-ments on Third avenue favor the system. The United Framers' Union of this city has asserted a great principle in a remarkable way. It has imposed a fine of \$10 upon the foreman of a certain shop for telling a faise-hood. This action is commended to the notice of all other unions.

One of the cigarmakers' unions of this city has consured several labor organizations for holding meetings in halls where non-union cligars are sold.

The United Upholsterers of this city are engaged in an effort to organize an International Upholsterers' Federation. The main obstacle to success is cound in the fact that many workers at the trade are members of assemblies of the K. of L., and that this order is not invorable to union with other organizations.

The work of organizing the Hebrew eigar-makers of this city is in progress. Operations in that line have been carried on in Nortolk, Hoster, Monroe, Suffolk, and Ludiow streets. At a mass meeting of journeymen barbers in this city the speakers advocated the general closing of barber shops at 8 in the evening, and protested against the mismanagement of the employing agencies in the trade. Another item of interest to the trade, which has been received from Indianapolis, announces the enforcement in that city of the law requiring barber shops to close on the Sabbath.

Three non-unionists who applied for mem-bership in Furniture Workers' Union No. 7 were rejected on the ground that they had taken the places of unionists in a strike.

The new label of the New York Journeymen Tailors' Union is receiving the endorsement of many labor organizations.

The annual convention of the International Typographical Union will be held in Denver next week. One of the delegates from the New York Union is the veteran David Keils, who a few days ago enjoyed a banquet which was given to him by his fellow craftsmen. He will vote for representation in the International according to the numerical strength of the various unions.

The organized bakers in New York and other parts of the United States are still keeping up those efforts that have been the means of securing important advantages for them within the past few years.

A large number of organizations are represented by their delegates at the weekly meetings of the building trades section of the Central Labor Union, which are held every Wednesday. The work of reorganizing several of the sections of the C. L. U. is still in progress.

The business of organization is being vigor-ouely prosecuted by the Locksmiths' and Rail-ing Makers' Union, which has recently wel-comed many members of non-union shops who have stood aloof from it in past times.

The last number of the Carpenter gives a list of members of the Brotherhood just expelled for various offences. Among the causes of expulsion are slander, fraud, misappropriating funds, violation of obligation, undermining fellow workmen, and unbecoming conduct. On Tuesday of this week the annual Conven-tion of the Amsigamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will be opened in Pitts-

CUTICURA, and CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very dean sear, but the CUTICERA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I canno express with a pes what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and/I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I klow of a number of different persons who have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and all have received grat benefit from their use, Min ROSA KELLY.

Rockville City, Calhaun Co., lows.

Most Wonderful Cures

I have had a most wonderful cure of sait theum. For five years I have suffered with this disease. I had it on my face, arms and hands. I was unable to do anything whatever with my hands for over two years. I tried hundreds of remedies, and not one had the least effect. The doctor said my case concluded to trr the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in credible as it may seem, after using one box of CUTICURA, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and two bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I find I am entirely cured. These who think this letter exarers ated may come and see me and find out for here

Korth St. Charles Street, Beile River Gas.

ous elements, and thus removes the CAUIE. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure ever specied of torturing humiliating, itching, burnin, scaly, and pimply classes of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotenes, crustions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, acofulous,

contagious.
Sold everywhere Price, CUTICURA, 50c.: SCAP, 25c.: RESOLVENT, St. Prepared by he POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION. Boston, BO Send for "How to Cure Skin Disease," 64 pages, 50 litustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved andleautheler

burgh. The important question of the stes of pay will be the main business before the vention. The manufacturers desire to tinuance of the present scale; the war ers say that the new Carnegie scale was accepted. There is a prospect of again of the control of th

The riotous Italian coal miners wood. Ill. have been under the gralitia during the past fortnight, have been only slight disturbations and the grant of the grant

The summer early closing a strong in Boston, During the many of the business houses will 4 or 5 o'clock every other aftern o'clock on Saturdays. The attempt to consolidate air to organiza-tions of silk workers in Hudse county, has not met with success, as he har the f Labor stand about from it, lit the various trade unions of silk workers through trep re-

The annual Convention he National Brewers' Union is to be held in it, Louis next

There is religious dissatisfetics in New Jorsor on account of the Sunda/work that he being done in the construction of he new branch line of the Baitimore and Ohio silred. Factory Inspector Fell of New fersey is striv-ing to enforce the trunceclause of the com-pulsory education law of that Sute.

The organized silk worders of Paterson, N.J., and the trade unions of the citrate preparing to make a fine show on fabor lay.

The centractors for municipal work in Chicago are liable to a fig of the for every viola-tion of the eight-hor ordinance that was adopted last January by the Cty Council.

Mrs. Leonora M. Barry, general investigator of woman's work for the K.of L., this been woman's work for the K.of ecturing in the South and West.

German-American workingnen have watched the action of the herman Covernment in regard to the strikes of the pastfew months. At lirst the strikers here allowed to leid meetings, but after a time they were points that from doing so. They were clowed to collect money in aid of the strike, but int week all their funds were confiscated. At the time the Emperor seemed discosed to favo them, but he soon changes ground, and a few days ago held a conference with Bismart about the adoption of means to suppress the bricks. It also appears that the few papers which took the side of the strikers were subjected to police discipling.

The Paterson Labor Standard, inspeaking of the great strikes in Germany, says. They are to a large extent due to the new is useful sit-uation created by the introducion of ma-chinery. Small industries have ben replaced cidnery. Small industries have ben replaced by large ones: the small show wis 11s two or three workmen, by the large stablishment employing many thousands. He organization of latter has thus been grenty facilitated, and the different trades, hitterte more or less testated from each other, now this transitionable to cooperate to effect common obsects.

There are over 3.000 menon the pay rolls of the Mannattan Elevated Hallwy of this city. There are several hundred uppleans for employment every week, but the generalmanager says that "we do not have an average of one vacancy per day." Upon a bulletin the following words are inscribed: Applicant must be between 21 and 45 years of ago, at least 5 feet 6 liches in height, in full possessional every faculty, and sound in every member. They must also pass a physical examination by the company's surgeon, and be familiar with the city." Employees must egan at the foot of the ladier, as gathern of car cleaners, from which they are he promoted to the ranks of pintform on station agents guards, and firemen. Dring the first year gatemen are paid \$1.25 alay and during the second year and thereafte \$1.00 a day. The station agents receive \$10 a day the first year and \$2 after that, while a sect and operator gets \$225 from the start quards are paid \$1.50 the first year, \$1.65 these cond. \$1.75 the third, and \$1.85 the fourth at thereafter. The conductors of trains receive \$2 a day from the start, \$2.20 the second 3ar and \$2.30 the third year.

Funds are now in hand for the monument in

Funds are now in hand for the monusent in honor of Thomas A. Armstrong, founder had editor of the Pinsburgh Labor Tribun, which is to be erected on the Exposition grands of that city.

WE BEGIN A REGULAR CLEARING DU BALE THIS WEEK OF ALL THIS SEASON'S PATTENS IN

Dining Room, Hall, Library Parlor, Chamber, and Offic

FURNITURE

In Suites, Odd Pieces and Broken Lots.

will be sufficiently convincing. GEO. C. FLINTCO.,

We show the most complete line in theiry. This

display is beyond description, and is worthyour withe to come and see, if nothing more, and theow process

104, 106, AND 108 WEST THE ST. NEAR STH AV.